

# Kentucky Gazette.

Two Dollars and a Half

True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back.

[PER ANNUM, SPECIE, IN ADVANCE.]

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## TERMS OF THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE FOR 1826.

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## KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

### REPORT.

Of the committee of Courts of Justice, concerning  
THE U. S. BANK.

In the House of Representatives, on the 19th of  
Dec. Mr. Breckinridge submitted the following  
report, which was read and laid on the table.

The committee for courts of justice, to whom  
was referred so much of the message of the Gov-  
ernor as relates to the Bank of the United States,  
submit the following report:

In regard to the constitutionality of the law estab-  
lishing the Bank, the committee do not feel  
themselves called on to express an opinion, nor  
to refer to the high authorities which have sanc-  
tioned it, during almost the whole period of our  
national existence. Neither do they deem it nec-  
essary to detail the opposition it has encountered.  
The subject does not fall properly within their  
present duties.

So far as they are able to understand the  
charges of the Governor, they amount substantially  
to these: 1st. That the Bank of the United  
States has, through its branches located in  
this state, and its friends in and out of it, carried  
on a systematic attack, for a series of years, against  
the sovereignty and rights of this Commonwealth.  
2d. That the said Bank and its friends have  
succeeded in controlling the decisions of our  
appellate court and the supreme court of the na-  
tion. 3d. That the branches of that Bank located  
in this state, have purchased up the real estate  
of our citizens, and filled it with tenantry;  
and that its wealth is exempt from taxation by  
this state. 4th. That they influence many of our  
elections, by voting through their numerous offi-  
cers, tenants and dependants.

In regard to the first of these charges, he has,  
in his message communicated on the 14th inst.  
endorsed "Message 2d," which has also been re-  
ferred to this committee, exceedingly narrowed  
its limits. The charge is couched in the broad-  
est and most unguarded terms. The specifications  
are about these: That our Court of Appeals  
has acknowledged itself bound by the decision  
of the supreme court of the nation, as to the  
constitutionality of the act of our General As-  
sembly taxing the Bank of the United States in  
its corporate rights; that in 1820, attacks were  
made by counsel in several cases in the United  
States Circuit Court for the Kentucky District,  
on our replevin system, which were afterwards  
successfully renewed against the "two years' re-  
plevy law, in the cases of Lapsley vs. Brashear  
and Blair vs. Williams, in our state courts, and  
the case of Wayman and Clark vs. Southard and  
Starr, in the Federal court; that in the case of the  
Bank of the United States vs. Halstead &c. the  
constitutionality of our valuation law was attacked.  
It is also stated, that in the case of the Bank  
vs. January, Henry Clay called in question our  
statute abolishing imprisonment for debt. No  
further notice is apparently taken of this case,  
than what was necessary to assail that illustrious  
citizen, and hold him up to the derision of the  
state, as the friend of the Bank, and its pensioned  
agent in the destruction of our free institutions.

Touching the first specification, we admit, as  
stated, that our appellate court decided, in the  
case of the Commonwealth vs. Morrison, that  
the law establishing the Bank was unconstitutional;  
that our act of assembly taxing the Bank was  
unconstitutional; but that the supreme court of  
the nation having settled the case otherwise,  
that decision was binding on our state court. In  
this last point, which is the one immediately at  
issue, the committee are clearly of opinion that  
our Court of Appeals decided correctly. In ar-  
ticle 3, section 2, of the Federal constitution, it  
is provided, that "the judicial power shall extend  
to all cases arising under the constitution, the  
laws of the United States" &c. In the act of Con-  
gress passed in 1789, called the Judiciary Act,  
section 25, it is provided, among other cases spe-  
cified that a final judgment or decree of the  
highest court of a state, where is drawn in ques-  
tion the validity of a statute of the United States,  
and decided against its validity, may be re-ex-  
amined and reversed or affirmed by the Supreme  
Court of the United States. This was a case  
precisely embraced by both of the above provi-  
sions, and seems to have been so unanimously held  
by the whole bench, including Mr. Justice Row-  
an. Our supreme court was as to this case, an  
inferior court; and unless we are prepared to see  
every court in the land, both State and National,  
erect itself into a petty independent sovereignty,  
we must admit the right of the court in the last  
resort, to control the decisions and acts of all  
those subordinate to it, in all cases which can  
come lawfully before it. Such is the doctrine of  
reason and all our constitutions; any other is sub-  
versive of all propriety and order, and must end  
in the destruction of our government. The Fed-  
eral government is as essentially the government  
of the people of Kentucky, as their more im-  
mediate local authorities. They are not less inter-  
ested in the existence of the one than the other.  
It becomes, therefore a subject of the most earnest  
and solemn inquiry, how far it should be a  
matter for Executive congratulation, that those  
whom he considers our highest judicial func-  
tionaries, are prepared and pledged to resist the  
lawful administration of our national justice.

So far as attacks may have been made on our  
retrospective replevy and valuation laws, whether  
by the Bank of the United States, or by its friends

or enemies, if they have been made in a proper  
manner, or before the proper tribunals, it was  
a right guaranteed to every individual in the na-  
tion, and every corporation to which our courts  
are open. It is a right indestructible and inher-  
ent in man, and any authority which attempts  
to control it, is naked despotism. Yet the Execu-  
tive of this Commonwealth, after officially com-  
municating to the General Assembly that the  
Bank of the United States has systematically wa-  
gged war, for a series of years, on our legislative  
sovereignty, responds, in answer to a call for his  
superior information, that our citizens have ex-  
ercised this sacred right; that our appellate court  
has refused to disobey the laws and constitution  
of the Republic, and that a system which is the  
opprobrium of the age, has been called in ques-  
tion in the courts of the country! This is sport-  
ing with facts and with sense—with this house  
and the country.

The second charge has necessarily been em-  
braced, to some extent, in our observations on  
the first. It would be sufficient, perhaps, to say,  
that there is no solid evidence adduced by his  
excellency, or known to us, which would go to  
show that the Federal or State courts have been  
influenced in any decision they have given, by  
any other considerations than the facts and  
merits of the particular case, and the law arising  
therefrom. When however, we recur to the  
names of counsel, exhibited in the communication  
of his Excellency as maintaining the interests of  
the Bank and controlling the decisions of the  
courts adverse to the dignity and rights of this  
Commonwealth, we cannot avoid a little incredulity.  
When the late Martin D. Hardin is men-  
tioned as a man who was likely to engage, and  
actually enlisted against the constitutional liberty  
of his country, and leagued with Henry Clay, a-  
gainst the dignity and real interests of the state,  
we feel a disposition to smile, which is checked  
only by the reflection, that the grave of a virtu-  
ous man is too sacred to be disturbed by the  
ebullitions of party rancor. We will here barely  
remark, that we do not perceive the cogency of  
that logic which shows that every one who may  
be interested in the decision of a point of law,  
whether he be party to the proceedings or not,  
shall be responsible for every thing done therein.  
How the fact that our Court of appeals has  
decided the two years replevy law to be uncon-  
stitutional, in a case between two individuals, goes  
to prove that John Sergeant and Langdon Cheves  
or even the branches of the Bank of the United  
States, have corrupted our Judiciary, we are at  
a loss to imagine. If however, it be a fact, it is  
of a nature more melancholy than his Excellency  
seems to have supposed; for in this corruption al-  
most every man out of Kentucky, and a consider-  
able majority of those within our State, are be-  
lieved at this moment to concur.

Notwithstanding the startling array of names  
and authorities adduced to show the extent and  
venerableness of the principle of retrospective re-  
plevy laws, which we think may be aptly de-  
nominated the divine right of governments to  
ruin their people, we are yet incredulous as to its  
value and legality. So far as we have been en-  
abled to ascertain, from a rapid examination it  
will be found that the supreme courts of most, if  
not all the States, which have decided on the  
power of the State Legislatures to extend the  
time of the performance of contracts, beyond the  
provisions of the instruments themselves, and  
render that extension retroactive in its operation  
have settled the question as our court did. Among  
this number, are courts of Vermont, North Caro-  
lina, Tennessee, Missouri, Illinois, Mississippi,  
and Ohio. Indeed some thing very like opposi-  
tion to the exercise of this ruinous power, is found  
in our own annals, at a period earlier than the  
Governor has thought fit to designate. A reper-  
sal of the objections of Governor Scott to the  
occupying claimant law of 1811, will show this  
fact to his Excellency. We allude of course, to  
that part of those objections which relate to the  
nature and obligation of private contracts. Simi-  
lar doctrines are believed to have been advocat-  
ed by Mr. Rowan, in opposition to the twelve  
month's replevy law of 1814; and by Governor  
Slaughter, in his objections to the sixty days' stop  
law of 1819. But to go still higher up, and to  
take an authority triumphantly but unadvisedly,  
cited by the Governor himself there is a letter  
recently printed, dated in 1788, in which a very  
striking view of this subject, is taken, and the  
principles here maintained, well supported by  
the late John Breckinridge. Indeed, so far as is  
known to this committee, no court in the last re-  
sort has settled this doctrine otherwise than as our  
own has settled it.

Your committee have no knowledge that the  
Bank of the United States had any agency in this  
matter. It does not sue in our state tribunals,  
and has never, in any case known to us, contested  
the validity of our state laws in them, if we ex-  
cept the case of the Commonwealth vs. Morrison,  
noticed above.

The influence of the Bank over the Federal  
courts is directly charged. The proof is before  
this house, and is not of such a nature, in the op-  
inion of the committee, as to warrant even a suspi-  
cion that the charge is true.

With a view to ascertain as minutely as pos-  
sible, the state of facts connected with the third  
charge, letters were addressed by the acting  
chairman of this committee, to Messrs. Harper  
and Shippen, Cashiers of the Lexington and Louis-  
ville Branch Banks, and to Mr. Scott agent of  
the Bank in the management of its real estate,  
requesting their attendance before the committee.  
Copies are annexed, marked A. and B. Mr.  
Shippen and Mr. Scott attended, and in addition  
to statements made on oath, filed with the chair-  
man the annexed documents marked C. and D.  
Document C. contains a list of all the real prop-  
erty now held at the Louisville office, which was  
received on account of the several debts due  
them; the amounts of the several debts on which  
the various portions of this property were purchas-

ed; the manner of acquiring title; the amount at  
which it was actually received, and the names of  
the present officers and tenants of that branch.—  
Document D. contains a list of all the property ac-  
quired at the Lexington office; the prices at which  
it was received; the number of the officers, and the  
names of the present tenants of that branch. From  
that marked C. it appears that the amount of debt  
on which real estate has been purchased at the  
Louisville office, is over \$194,000; that the amount  
paid off by the acceptance of property to discharge  
that sum, was about \$132,000. That office, it seems  
is also in possession of 2000, acres of land lying near  
Louisville, in addition to the amount above speci-  
fied, to secure a debt of about \$83,000. The amount  
of property taken in discharge of debts at  
the Lexington office, is something over \$270,000.  
The amount taken at the two offices jointly, is a-  
bout \$467,000. The whole estimated amount taken  
together, is not far from \$462,000. This is the ag-  
gregate value in par funds, at which the offices be-  
came possessed of all their real estate. The esti-  
mated value on the Auditor's books, of that real estate,  
listed for taxation by the Bank, is about \$182,000  
in currency. We have not had an opportunity of  
comparing the annexed documents with the Audi-  
tor's books; but supposing them to correspond es-  
sentially, except where the documents themselves  
will give a clew to the nature of the difference, the  
great difference in the valuations is striking, and  
will be borne in mind in connection with subse-  
quent explanations. It is proved to the committee,  
by Messrs. Scott and Shippen, that with the excep-  
tion (which is noticed in the paper marked C.) of a  
slip of ground four feet wide, purchased as an alley  
for the convenience of the office at Louisville, nei-  
ther of the branches located in this State has in any  
instance purchased any real estate or become pos-  
sessed of any, which was not taken or purchased in  
discharge of debts previously contracted to the  
Bank, that it is the invariable practice of these  
branches, and the positive instructions of the moti-  
on board, never to become possessed of property of  
this description, unless it become necessary to se-  
cure debts due to the Bank; that they consequently,  
in all instances, refused to receive real estate,  
where it was believed the sum due could be col-  
lected in money. Such estate is never purchased,  
except to coerce or secure the payment of debt.—  
This portion of their business is considered so far  
unprofitable, that the agent of the Bank gives it as  
his decided opinion that if the Lexington office  
could dispose of the whole amount of property ob-  
tained there in discharge of debts, or purchased to  
secure them, for one half the sum it cost the Bank,  
it would be a profitable arrangement.

The Cashier of the Louisville office also states,  
that taking the whole amount of property owned  
by that office, it has been purchased at more than  
its fair value. Neither of these statements is  
meant to apply to any particular portion of the  
estates, but to the whole taken as an aggregate  
amount. This seems to your committee conclu-  
sive that the Bank of the United States has no de-  
sire to evade or abuse its chartered privileges by  
becoming a great landed corporation. That it has  
power, by its charter, to purchase real estate in  
the manner specified above, seems not to be  
doubted, as it is expressly granted in the 7th sec-  
tion of the charter itself. That by receiving  
real estate in discharge of debts due from our citi-  
zens, it has aided in some degree in relieving  
them from the pressure of the times, is also high-  
ly probable.

About \$475,000, being more than one half the  
amount liquidated at the Lexington office by the  
purchase of real estate, was received under ar-  
rangements made at Philadelphia, with the moti-  
on board, by one connexion owing that amount to  
that branch in their own names as security and  
as bona fide credits for sums which they stated  
were really their debts, under the borrowed  
names of friends. The precise amounts are not  
given by the agent in consequence of the ar-  
rangement not having been finally closed.

The next largest debt appears to be that due  
and partly arranged, as stated above, at the Loui-  
sville office by receiving into its possession 2,  
000 acres of land lying near that place. This  
debt principal and interest, is stated at about  
\$83,000, and was due, as appears, by a citizen  
of Ohio.

The third debt in magnitude, settled in this  
way, is that negotiated jointly by the two offices,  
amounting to about \$67,000.  
These three transactions amount together to  
about \$325,000, being considerably more than  
one half of the whole amount of real estate owned  
by the branches in this State. This enor-  
mous amount it will be remembered, was due  
from one family connexion and two other debtors.  
These facts are thus minutely detailed, to  
show how very small a proportion of our citizens  
have surrendered their estates to these institu-  
tions, and are really interested in what his Ex-  
cellency seems to consider such monstrous oppres-  
sion.

It is stated by the agent of the Bank, (Matthew  
T. Scott,) and the Cashier of the Louisville  
branch, that so far as their knowledge extends,  
when applications have been made, the Bank has  
where executions have been levied extended  
time to its debtors, upon their securing the debt  
to its satisfaction; that it has, after acquiring the  
legal title to estate, by regular process of law,  
given the privilege to the former owners, of ne-  
gotiating sales, subject to its ratification, for their  
own private benefit, when the property would  
bring more than it had been purchased at; that in  
several instances, after the property was in the  
full possession of the Bank it has sold it for more  
than it cost, and instead of making it a matter of  
profit to the institution has credited the excess to  
the accounts of the individual debtors, in the  
same or other transactions, and has in no instance  
sold property for an amount exceeding the price  
at which it was purchased and retained the sur-  
plus; nay, that it has offered to individuals un-  
fortunately situated, to release one half the amount  
of debt for which they were bound, on their  
securing the other half. In confirmation of these  
statements, your committee have been referred  
to many transactions and individuals. It is de-  
clared, however, that in all such transactions  
the Bank acts with a view to avoid the acqui-  
sition of real estate, and holds itself authorized to  
avail itself of the laws of the country, to coerce

the payment of its debts, as fully as any private  
individual.

So much for the effort of the Bank to purchase  
up the real estate of the country. The the Bank  
should have tenanted its property, seems most  
natural, and not particularly criminal. It ap-  
pears from the lists of its tenantry furnished the  
committee, that there are not far from one hun-  
dred tenants of the Bank in this state. Of this  
number, 10 are females, and five negroes, and a-  
bout 75 or 80 apparently free white males, quali-  
fied as voters of this Commonwealth. Of the  
white males, it appears that about 25 reside in  
Payette County, 22 in Scott, 10 in Franklin, 10  
in Jefferson, and the remainder scattered in sev-  
eral counties.

The statement of the Auditor, marked E annex-  
ed hereto, shows that the State tax on the real  
estate of the Bank, is paid up to a recent date.  
The agent states, that it is his duty to list and  
pay the taxes on this property, and that he regu-  
larly performs this duty. He states further,  
that in every instance where any property of the  
Bank is located in every town, the town tax is  
regularly paid.

This might perhaps seem sufficient to show  
that his Excellency was mistaken as to the fact  
that the property of the Bank is not subject to  
taxation, and actually taxed by this state. To  
put the matter at rest, we beg leave to refer to  
the decision of the Supreme Court of the United  
States, in the case of Osborne vs. the Bank of the  
United States, 9th. Wheaton, page 867, where  
the court expressly recognizes the right of the  
State to tax local property of the Bank. If, how-  
ever, it should be supposed that his Excellency  
had reference only to the stock of the Bank, it  
may be answered, that while that interpretation  
is far too narrow for the terms made use of it is  
rendered disrespectful to the knowledge of the  
Executive, by supposing he was not aware of the  
existence of a law of this state, approved by him-  
self on the 12th of January 1825, taxing the stock  
of this very bank. We allude to the 5th section  
of an act of the last session, entitled "an act to  
apply the net profits of the Bank of the Common-  
wealth for the year 1825 in aid of the public re-  
venue, and for other purposes." The section is as  
follows:

"Be it further enacted" That the several com-  
missioners of the tax shall hereafter, in taking in  
the lists of taxable property, require of each in-  
dividual listing his property, to state upon oath,  
whether he owns any stock in the Bank of the  
United States, and if any, what amount, which  
the said commissioners shall list as other prop-  
erty; and it shall be the duty of the several sher-  
iffs to collect from the individual or individuals  
owning stock as aforesaid, twenty five cents upon  
each share, and which shall be accounted for by  
the sheriffs, as other taxes." His Excellency  
has been misled, both as to the laws and the facts.

Connected with this view of the subject, the  
fourth charge of the Governor will appear very  
extraordinary. The officers of the Branch  
Banks amount to about 24; their voting tenants,  
to about 75 or 80; in all, about 100—Their de-  
pendants—his Excellency has failed to show that  
there is one, and we will not outrage our fellow-  
citizens by gratuitously believing that one exists.  
It is in vain to attempt an explanation, by say-  
ing that the offensive and injurious accusations  
against the freemen of this Commonwealth were  
made by way of suggestion. It is idle to talk  
about the cruelty of exposing the names of men  
who have already been held up to the public ex-  
ecration, as it was vulgar to communicate per-  
sonal insult, under the guise of facts and argu-  
ment.

By admitting every officer and tenant of the  
Bank to be its dependent, it may well be wonder-  
ed at, that one hundred men, half of whom at  
least are not very distinguished, should not only  
control the elections in which seventy thousand  
vote, and disturb the repose of the Executive of  
this enlightened State, but should actually threat-  
en the integrity of our political institutions!

It is positively asserted by both the witnesses al-  
luded to above, that the offices of the United States  
Bank located in this State, have never, to their  
knowledge, in any instance attempted to use their  
official influence to affect a political object, or in  
any way control the votes of their tenants; that in  
fact, their political opinions are unknown to the  
witnesses, except from accidental association, or in  
instances where the individual has made himself  
conspicuous. So far as the committee can ascer-  
tain, a majority of the tenants of the Bank are be-  
lieved to have voted against what his Excellency  
seems to consider the interest of that corporation,  
viz. for his own friends and those of the new court.

This, however, is a matter of very little impor-  
tance. Our objects have been to exhibit the rela-  
tions between the Bank, the government and our  
citizens, in a just and proper point of view, to sub-  
stitute facts in the place of abuse and obtain such  
information as would enable this house and the  
country to decide correctly on a subject which is  
believed to be most important. Having done this  
in such a manner as their limited time and means  
would allow, but one other object remained to be  
completely discharged of their duty; that, they believe  
they have effected, in embodying such evidence as  
will shield, any the smallest portion of their fellow  
citizens from charges which are as groundless as  
they are revolting to their honest pride of charac-  
ter, and which seem to have been prompted in a  
spirit of wanton aggression.

Inasmuch, however, as considerable dissatis-  
faction has existed, and does still exist, in several of  
the States, but more particularly in this state, be-  
cause branches of the United States have been lo-  
cated in them, possessing powers which are thought  
by many, dangerous if not unconstitutional; and in-  
asmuch as that which is next in importance to a  
correct administration of the general government is  
to give general satisfaction to the State and the  
people: Therefore,

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the  
Commonwealth of Kentucky, That our Senators in  
Congress be instructed, and our Representatives  
requested, to use their best exertions to procure  
the constitution of the United States to be so  
amended as to preclude the Congress from locating  
or giving authority to locate any bank, or branches  
thereof in any State in this Union, without the ex-

press consent of the Legislature therefore previ-  
ously had.

Resolved further, That the Governor of this  
Commonwealth be respectfully requested to trans-  
mit a copy of the foregoing resolution to each of  
our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

[The References A. and B. are merely Letters  
of the Chairman of the Committee requesting the  
attendance of Messrs. Shippen, Scott, and Harper  
to give information.]

## Domestic and Foreign

### FLORIDA CANAL.

The legislature council of Florida, in Decem-  
ber last, passed an act, appointing commissioners  
to examine, and report on, the expediency of  
cutting a canal across the Peninsula of Florida,  
and thus to connect the waters of the Gulf of  
Mexico with those of the Atlantic. To perform  
this duty, three gentlemen were appointed, one  
of whom—Col. James Gadsden—was formerly  
a distinguished officer of the United States army,  
and having graduated at West Point, it is pre-  
sented, is well versed in the elements of civil en-  
gineering.

Preliminary to the discharge of this duty, the  
commissioners have forwarded a memorial to  
Congress, which was presented to the Senate by  
Mr. Hayne of South Carolina, in which they in-  
timate a readiness to enter upon the indicated  
survey or examination, but deem it essential to  
its successful execution, that they should be aid-  
ed by skilful engineers appointed by the United  
States.

With a view to the full attainment of the ob-  
jects of the proposed canal, it is thought that it  
should be made sufficiently capacious to admit  
the passage of ships of war, as well as for the  
navigation of Merchant vessels. If the work be  
executed at all, it ought certainly to embrace  
both these objects. The passage around the  
capes of Florida, and through the Caribbean sea,  
independent of its circuit, is eminently perilous,  
on account of the dangers to navigation, which  
arise both from the shoals which abound along  
them, and the facilities afforded to the depreda-  
tions of piracy. From these causes, our com-  
merce has incurred immense loss. Along this  
part of the coast, vessels, richly freighted with  
valuable cargoes, have been, peculiarly, the vic-  
tims of the elements, and of the lawless cupidity  
of man; here was laid the scene of a large por-  
tion of those wrecks, and piratical captures,  
attended with the most distressing and atrocious  
circumstances, which, of late years and in that  
quarter, have signalized our commercial annals.  
These liabilities to destruction, arising from ei-  
ther of these causes, will be in a greater measure  
—if not entirely—obviated by the proposed can-  
al; the vehicles of commerce might sail through  
it, distant from the haunts, and accessible to the  
attacks, of the onslaws of the deep, while the se-  
verest gale might play and wanton in their can-  
vass, without producing any other consequences  
than giving additional celerity and expedition to  
their movements.

By cutting the canal large enough for the pas-  
sage of ships of war, great advantages would,  
likewise, result. The natural channels of the  
Gulf of Mexico are commanded by the Havana.  
This would give to an enemy, in league with the  
authorities of that place, or in possession of it,  
the decided advantage, in a naval contest it would  
not only enable him to prevent the junction of re-  
inforcements with our squadron in the gulf, but to  
sweep our commerce from its bosom. This arti-  
ficial channel, running through our own territory,  
would, in a great measure obviate an inconve-  
nience so serious, and which in the emergency of  
war, might be attended with such disastrous con-  
sequences.

The distance across the isthmus is computed  
to be about eighty miles; in the direction of the  
proposed canal, are lakes and rivers, through  
the channels of which, with a little clearing ves-  
sels might pass, leaving only about twenty-three  
miles, which will require excavation. The fa-  
cilities afforded by nature, are so great, that lit-  
tle difficulty will be encountered in the execution  
of the work. The gulf of Mexico is said to be  
higher than the Atlantic, and sufficient water,  
for feeders, can be had, from the lakes and riv-  
ers, which abound along the route. The coun-  
try is generally level; there are no intervening  
hills of considerable elevation, nor valleys or riv-  
ers of any magnitude, to pass; such being the fact,  
little more will be required than mere excava-  
tion and guard locks. Gov. Clinton, in a letter  
on this subject, gives it as his opinion, that when  
the survey is completed, and the line run, the im-  
mediate increase in the value of public lands, al-  
ong the route, will cover the entire expenses of  
the canal.

In regard to the power of congress, to act up-  
on this subject, the usual objection, that it trench-  
es upon state rights, cannot apply. The canal  
is to be exclusively, within the limits of a  
territorial government, over which congress has  
peculiar jurisdiction. Besides, it is more inti-  
mately connected with commerce, and will bet-  
ter conduce to the celerity or military opera-  
tions, than any work of the kind within the lim-  
its of the United States.

In the accomplishment of this work are invol-  
ved, in a greater or less degree, the interests of  
the whole commercial world, with which we have  
any intercourse. The states of this union, gen-  
erally, and the western states particularly, are  
vitaly interested in shortening the passage be-  
tween the mouth of the Mississippi and the At-  
lantic seaports. This is not the least important  
of the advantages above detailed, which will  
flow from the canal. By producing greater des-  
patch in the performance of voyages, freight will  
be reduced, while the diminished chances of  
wreck or capture will lessen insurance.

It is to be hoped that a work, so national in its  
character, and of which the probable advantages  
are so incalculably great, if it be within the con-  
stitutional powers of Congress, will be undertaken  
and prosecuted to successful completion.



From the *Shepherdston Journal* of January 11.  
JAMES RUMSEY—AGAIN.

It will be seen by the attached letter, that the information sought, on the subject of Rumsey's invention and experiments, on the powers of steam, at this place, has not been sought in vain. We expect in the course of a few weeks to receive additional information from several gentlemen to whom we have been referred, and of whom it has been solicited. To those gentlemen who have been so kind as to assist in directing our researches we are greatly indebted, and beg them to accept our sincere thanks.

We have been kindly favored by Mr. Bedinger, with a statement respecting Mr. Rumsey and his invention, which will be found below. Mr. B. having been particularly acquainted with the person of whom he writes, and a gentleman who sustains an unimpeachable character, the facts stated by him, may be implicitly relied on.

If we have transcended the liberty he intended to grant us, in publishing the note which enclosed his statement, he will please pardon us. We were led to it by the facts it contains.

PROBING, Jan 5, 1826.

SIR—I send you enclosed a statement or short history of the origin of application of steam to boats, ships, &c. *Shepherdston and James Rumsey*, are unquestionably entitled to the honor of the invention of applying steam to them. A Mr. Fitch from the Northward it is said has also claimed a participation; but the following circumstances will totally defeat his claim. When Mr. James Rumsey had nearly completed his machinery, or at least had made considerable progress, the few confidants of Rumsey, frequently expressed their hope and belief that he would succeed. This same Fitch having heard the rumor of probable success, came to Shepherdston under a borrowed name, his business was to find out Rumsey's plans; his anxiety to hear or see, caused suspicion; he was seized, I think, on some pretext confessed his name and business; and I believe my influence with some others saved him from corporal, though perhaps arbitrary punishment. He went off, after having been in Shepherdston, incognito, some days, and his said completed a boat &c but it was found not to answer the purpose. 'Tis said that Fulton commenced his experiments several years after this, went to England and it is supposed he there learnt all Rumsey's experiments.

Very respectfully, I am  
Your obedient servant,  
HENRY BEDINGER.

Mr. G. Fleming Shepherdston.

PROBING, Jan. 4, 1826.

SIR I have delayed answering your letter of the 17th ult; in the hope that among my old papers I might find something to assist a feeble memory, and to elucidate and develop the subject of inquiry in all which I have failed. Sometime prior to the revolution Mr. James Rumsey, then a lad emigrated with his father and family from the Eastern Shore of Maryland and settled in Shepherdston, where James, the first who ever attempted to apply steam to propelling boats, grew up to manhood and at an early period, often manifested by his actions the possession of extraordinary genius, mechanical powers, and a spirit of enterprise.

Soon after the revolutionary war when the Potomac Company was formed he was employed as the superintendent of all the works carrying on being their superseeded, he returned to Shepherdston; 'tis said while in that service having frequently prior to that period passed up and down by water to his saw mill at the mouth of Sleepy Creek that he conceived the idea of propelling boats through and against rapid water by steam.

Mr. James Rumsey possessed little property of value, had a small family to maintain, and no wealthy connections, yet under these circumstances, he commenced, the intricate, difficult task of propelling boats by the application of steam. He was compelled to invent and form with his own hands, all the complex machinery, composed of Wood, Iron, Brass and Steel. He was a little assisted in the mechanical part of the labor by Joseph Barus, his brother in law, who was a kind of secondary character, but no doubt useful by directions from Mr. Rumsey—All the work was performed and a variety of experiments made with closed doors, whilst the mass of his acquaintances, derided his schemes, pitted his folly, denounced his temerity, called him a conceited projector &c &c nothing however could, or did divert him, from this most arduous pursuit; he persevered for perhaps a year & a half before he perfected the machinery. He & Barus then built a boat 50 or 60 feet long and outboard draw to a point at each end in the stern they placed a short Rudder or Steering Gear. This boat they launched at the ferry landing, placed therein 7 or 8 tons of stone, together with all the variety of machinery, necessary for creating steam. Notice was then given that on a certain day, the boat was to be propelled by the force of steam; and the people of the vicinity were thus invited to view its progress and passage up the river against the stream. The bank of the river on the day appointed was lined with anxious spectators, several ladies, were taken into the boat, Capt. Charles Morrow placed himself at the helm and James Rumsey near the boiler of the engine; the boat was let loose, and began first gradually and then a little more rapidly to move against the stream, while loud plaudits were bestowed by those on shore. The boat thus propelled by the force of steam, ascended the river to some distance above the large Rock, supposed to have proceeded up about a quarter of a mile when Capt. Morrow, at the helm, turned the boat with the head down stream, and returned her to where she had started. Having now convinced his neighbors of the practicability of steam navigation, he obtained certificates signed by prominent characters who witnessed the moving of the boat propelled by steam. Among others that of Gen Horatio Gates, Col John Morrow, Capt Abraham Shepherd, John Kersley, John Mark, &c &c. The certificate if I recollect right, specified the size of the boat, the burden in her, the distance she ran against the stream, and that it was performed by the application of steam; also the time in which the boat performed the distance, say a quarter of a mile.

It was at the time believed to be the first attempt of experiment made to propel boats by steam, and it was as great a measure of surprise that James Rumsey should accomplish this, with his very limited means and imperfect machinery. Mr. Rumsey hoped, that after this exhibition, he would by some means raise funds to put his invention into practical and beneficial use, and although there was a secular demonstration of its practicability, it was still treated as a visionary thing by many and he failed in his application. The main principles of applying steam to boats was however still retained as a secret by Mr. James Rumsey, and for this he had good reasons, no patent law existing at that time by which he could secure to himself the benefits of his invention. He applied to the Legislature of Virginia, without success, after which he went to London, where, had he lived he would have accomplished all his wishes, having made considerable progress by the aid of friends and the best of mechanics there. One day in making elaborate and necessary explanations to the society, he fell senseless on the floor and soon thereafter expired! Some years passed, before the name of Fulton became conspicuous, and it is believed by the friends of Rumsey, that Fulton's fame is bottomed on the inventions and experiments of James Rumsey whose notions, late, has deprived his posterity of the benefits bestowed on a successor.

You will pardon the inaccuracies of his statement many years have passed since the occurrences &c &c &c related took place.

Very respectfully yours, &c H. BEDINGER.

#### RE-ASSEMBLAGE OF THE JEWS.

Our readers may recollect the proceedings of Mr. Mordecai Manuel Noah, in September last, in laying out the city of Arrarat, and assuming to himself the title of Judge in Israel, and exercising, or rather attempting to exercise, the functions of Prince and Legislator, as did Moses of old. When we first saw an account of these proceedings, we thought it was the work of some wag, intended as a quiz upon Mr. Noah. But when we were assured that the whole was a real and serious transaction, we knew not what to think of it. However, it would seem that Mr. Noah's proceedings are not likely to receive any countenance from abroad.—The following letter, published by the Grand Rabbi De Cologne, in the *Paris Journal des Debats*, shews the light in which the Jews of Paris and London consider it.

To the Editor.

SIR: The wisdom and love of truth which distinguish your journal, and the well merited reputation it enjoys in France and in foreign countries, induce me to hope that your politeness will grant me a place in your next number, for some observations which I address to the public on interests of reason and truth.

The French and English papers have lately announced the singular project of a Mr. Noah, who calls himself the founder of the city Arrarat, in the United States of North America. Certainly, if Mr. Noah was, as he supposed to be, the proprietor or occupier of a great extent of uncultivated land, and confined himself to the engagement of men without fortunes to run the risk of colonizing with him, promising them at the same time, mountains of gold, nobody would think of disputing his right to follow the fashion of sending forth projects: but Mr. Noah aspires to play a much more elevated character. He dreams of heavenly mission; he talks prophetically; he styles himself a judge over Israel; he gives orders to all the Israelites in the world; he levies a tax upon all Hebrew heads. In this exaltation he even goes so far as to make the central Jewish consistory of France his Charge d'Affaires, and he honors the President of this body with the noble rank of "Commissioner of Emigration." The whole is excellent; but two troubles are wanting: 1st, the well authenticated proof of the mission and authority of Mr. Noah; 2dly, the prophetic text which points out a marsh in North America as the spot for reassembling the scattered remains of Israel.

To speak seriously, it is right at once to inform Mr. Noah, that the venerable Messrs. Hirschel and Meld na, Chief Rabbis at London, and myself, think him, but positively refuse the appointments he has been pleased to confer upon us. We declare that according to our dogmas, God alone knows the epoch of the Israelitish restoration; that he alone will make it known to the whole universe, by signs entirely unequivocal; and that every attempt on our part to reassemble with any political national design, is forbidden, as an act of high treason against the Divine Majesty. Mr. Noah has doubtless forgotten that the Israelites, faithful to the principles of their belief, are too much attached to the countries where they dwell, and devoted to the Governments under which they enjoy liberty and protection, not to treat as a mere jest the chimerical consulate of a pseudo restorer.

As, however, justice requires some consideration to the absent, we should be sorry to refuse him the title of a visionary of good intentions.

Accept, Mr. Editor, the assurance of the distinguished and respectful sentiments with which I remain your most humble servant.

The Grand Rabbi DE COLOGNE.  
Cincinnati Gazette.

FROM THE MECHANIC'S MAGAZINE.

#### MOONSHINE.

If an animal, fresh killed, be exposed to the full effulgence of the moon, it will, in a few hours, become a mass of corruption; whilst another animal not exposed to such influence, and only a few feet distance, will not be in the slightest manner affected. Fruits, also, when exposed to the moonshine, have been known to ripen much more readily than those which have not; and plants, shut out from the sun's rays, and from light, and consequently bleached, have been observed to assume their natural appearance if exposed to the rays of a full moon. In South America, trees cut at the full moon, split almost immediately, as if from asunder by some great external force. All these are remarkable and well established facts, but have never as yet been accounted for.

**Terrible.**—At Huntsville, in Alabama, a person by the name of William Vaughan, has been convicted of passing a counterfeit fifty cent change note, purporting to have been drawn by the firm of Yeatman and Kent; and the punishment, by the state law, for this offence, is death. *Danville Olive Branch.*

FROM THE NEW YORK STATESMAN.

**"THE DREAM OF SOMETHING AFTER DEATH."**  
When the Angel of Death hovers over the bed of sickness, the compassionate visitings of conscience come upon the soul of the guilty, and bring with them the horrors of remorse, late repentance, and the desire of restitution. It is one of the most consolatory articles of the Christian faith, that such repentance is followed with hope of forgiveness, peace of mind, and quiet resignation.—A fact, just related to us, it may be useful to record, as an admonitory lesson to all who may fall into the like temptation. In the course of the forenoon of yesterday, a person called at the office of Messrs. Beers and Bunnell, and handed to Mr. Beers the sum of twenty dollars stating that it was from a young man, who in changing money for his master, received that sum above what he should have received, at Beers and Bunnell's office, and without saying any thing of it to his master, appropriated it to his own use. The person who handed in the money, declined giving the name of the conscience-struck young man, but observed that he was lying on a bed of sickness, probably of death, and that he could not rest in view of the hereafter, till the money had been returned as evidence of his bitter contrition.

FROM THE PHENIX GAZETTE.

ALEXANDRIA, D. C. Jan. 20.  
The Baron de Stackelberg, Charge des Affaires of the King of Sweden and Norway, to the United States, arrived at New-York on Monday last, in the ship *Martina* from Stockholm.

FROM THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

Perhaps the disease called Influenza, was never so prevalent in Philadelphia as it is at the present time. A respectable physician informs us that for the last twenty years of an extensive practice, he has not met with so many cases. In private as well as in public, all are complaining of coughs, colds, &c. Last Sunday, several of our churches were closed on account of the indisposition of the pastors. In our courts of Justice, the judges and lawyers exhibit the effects of the disease. Our players at the Theatre grumble hoarsely, and even the fish-women cease to squall through the streets. All

this is owing to the changeable damp weather of the last week.

GREENSBURG, JAN. 15.

We are informed, that on Friday last, Mr. Brinot Robbins and Son, started from Hempfield Mills in this county, with a drove of five hundred Turkeys destined for the Washington City market.—While we congratulate the Washington gentry on the prospect of supplying their tables with this luxury, we cannot help applauding the enterprising spirit of the gentleman who has undertaken to drive them into that city. We wish the greatest success to this novel undertaking.

FROM THE EASTERN JAGS.

**BURNING SPRING.**  
A spring which emits inflammable gas, has been discovered in the town of Palmyra, N. Y. Probably arrangements will be made to light that beautiful village from this natural fountain. There is a village in the county of Chataugue, already lighted with natural gas.

FRANKFORT, NOV. 3.

The Gazette of Athens, which we have received to the 6th Sept. gives, under the head Napoli, 17th August, the following description, which is strange enough, of the manner in which the Greeks got possession of the fort of Gravosa, (Garabusa), in the isle of Candia.

"Captain MARCELLESI has arrived this evening from Gravosa, and brings the happy news that our people have made themselves masters of the fort in the following manner.—On their arrival, they found three Turks asleep at the fort. These being taken prisoners, were obliged to conduct the Greeks to the tent in which the Governor was. The Greeks forced him to give the usual signal to notify that he would enter the fort, and that the Turks who were in it should come out. This signal was a pistol shot. In consequence, the Turks marched out of the fort at one side, and the Greeks entered it, on the other, and made themselves entirely masters of it. They found in it seventeen brass cannon, seven iron ditto, a quantity of cartridges, one thousand muskets, four hundred bushels of corn, and a little rice.

LONDON, NOV. 30.

Dowland and Davidson, whose failure was declared yesterday, are expected from the investigation of their accounts, to make a very ample dividend. It is said that these gentlemen estimated their actual property, last March, at no less than £200,000.

We yesterday observed that the embarrassments of the Country were but commencing.—It is of the nature of such a state of things as that which now prevails, to destroy confidence, and consequently to paralyse credit, and besides there is uniformly also a good deal of senseless panic to add to the difficulty. It is hardly possible to describe the alarm which prevailed in the City from one end of it to the other. The Bank have not limited their issues, but then the discounts which were sufficient for the wants of applicants a month or two ago, are not sufficient now. The Country Banks can only weather the storm in any quarter, by the greatest exertions, and frequent of course must be the applications for relief directly through indirect channels of the Bank. But the Bank has to choose between its own insolvency and the insolvency of these impudent speculators; and as it is quite impossible in the present state of things for the Bank, with any regard to its own safety, to stretch out a friendly hand to them, the consequences may easily be foreseen.

The applications to private discounting houses were yesterday out of all proportion great. One house, which used on a Monday to have about 30 applications, had yesterday about 300. What adds to anxiety to obtain money is, the heavy demand on Friday, which is prompt day as it is called at the India House, when no less than £500,000, has to be paid. Some of the more extensive dealers are no doubt ready, but we have every reason to believe that the greatest number depend on the discounts on Wednesday next to meet the difficulty.

The failure of Sir William. Elford's bank, at Plymouth, added very much to the alarm on Change.

The house of S. Rowbotham and son, and of Jonas Braddock, of Macclesfield, have stopped payment, with debts to the amount of £70,000.

#### AFRICA.

A Portuguese schooner of ninety tons, has lately been captured by the British, that had two hundred and eighty four slaves on board! Their condition was horrible. When lying down, they must have been stowed one over the other! This damnable trade prospers exceedingly.—The day of reckoning will come. It is as certain as that "God is just" and, as Mr. Jefferson says, many should "tremble" when they think that HE is so.

#### BRITISH NAVY.

By an official list for October, the British Navy consisted of 578 vessels—123 of the line, 172 frigates, the residue sloops, brigs, cutters, &c. Those in commission amounted to 179—of which, 71 were stationed in Great Britain and Ireland. The other distribution:—In Lisbon 5—Mediterranean 14—West Indies 20—Bahia, &c. 8—South America 18—coast of Africa 8—Cape of Good Hope 6—East Indies 13—on particular service 10. Building—9 three deckers, 2 two deckers, 31 large frigates, 6 small frigates, 9 large sloops, and 33 small sloops.

#### COLOMBIA.

A letter to the editors of the American from a friend now in Bogota, the capital of Colow bia says "We have nothing politically important by the most recent accounts from the south up to the last of Aug. Bolivar was still in Upper Peru; in March next, he is to meet the Congress of Panama. Here all are desirous for his return to Colombia, which is expected to be realized in May. A squadron, composed of all the floating force of the nation, is assembling at Cartagena, and will be reinforced by several men of war from Sweden; but for what object it is not publicly known. Many conjectures are circulating respecting its destination; were I to hazard one I would say Spain. It is to be in readiness the end of March."

On the 21st of November a ship of the line named *74 guns* arrived at Cartagena from Sweden for the Colombian government.

Baltimore American.

**From Greece.**—We learn from Greece, that the Turks were still before Missolonghi on the 5th of October; but that as all the defiles by which they could retreat were occupied by the Greeks, it would require a great force to effect a passage in case they raised the siege. The same account states, that Ibrahim Pacha was at Tripolizza, waiting reinforcements from Alexandria.

Letters from Syria state, that the Pacha of Egypt had sent a letter to the Hydriotes, stating that, in consequence of their attempting to destroy his fleet before his eyes, he had sworn to destroy their island. In consequence of this menace, great preparations for defence were making

at Hydra, where forty fire-ships were equipped for service.

The Divan of late has been occupied with the affairs of Greece, the result of which was not to grant the terms to them, but to subvert them at all hazards, and to undertake another campaign. It is asserted that some members of the Divan, who proposed to grant to the Greeks some trivial concessions, have been looked on with suspicion, and treated as partisans of the Greeks; all the Turkish commanders, as well as Ibrahim Pacha, have received orders to adhere with the greatest energy, and to continue the campaign notwithstanding the advanced state of the season.

**Spain and her late Colonies, and the Pope.**—It appears from late Paris papers, that the Pope has transmitted a communication to the Court of Madrid, stating in substance, that unless the late Spanish Colonies are again speedily reduced to subjection, his Holiness will, in defence of the interests of Religion, be compelled to give canonical institution to the Bishops nominated by the new authorities. By the statement of the *Foile*, the Pope is represented to have urged "His Catholic Majesty, to make effective exertions to bring back his colonies under his dominion." Some of the other papers contain an article in the same terms; but the *Courier Francais* gives a different and more probable version of the application, and adds "In such an emergency, His Holiness announces that he shall shortly be under the necessity, for the good of the faithful, and the interests of the Cath. Apost. Roman Church, to recognize the Bishops chosen by the dissident Governments, and to give them canonical institution." The Pope has also withdrawn his consent to the re-establishment of the Inquisition in Spain. The Consultative Junta still exists though it appears, by the private correspondence from Madrid, that reports were confidently circulated that it would be suppressed immediately.

The British frigate *Maidstone*, has found 700 wretched beings on board a French slave ship, bound to Martinique.

In Prussia a large number of young men have cut off their thumb in order to claim exemption from military duty.

DETROIT, December 20.

**Copper Mines of Lake Superior.**—It is altogether probable, that a law will be passed by the present congress, to provide for holding a treaty with the Indians of Lake Superior, for the purpose of procuring for the United States, or for their citizens, the right of working the copper mines in the region of the Oatanagan river. It is the opinion of intelligent travellers, that there may be drawn from that region a sufficient quantity of this article to supply the nation; and the character of the country on the whole coast of the lake, justifies the belief, that it abounds in mineral wealth. Copper is an important article in the building of our navy, and we ought not to be dependant on foreign countries, for a supply of it. It is said that it does not exist in great quantities, in any other part of the U. States.

The town of Briode, the birth place of Lafayette, has celebrated his return to France by a grand entertainment, at which a song of the popular poet de Beranger, entitled *Lafayette in America*, was sung, and several popular toasts were drank among which Washington and Bolivar were not forgotten.

#### MEXICO.

The people were flexing from Alvarado, &c. to Vera Cruz, which will immediately, become the seat of a mighty commerce. The road to the capital is to be improved for the accommodation of travellers.

No country in the world, perhaps, has improved more rapidly than Mexico since its emancipation; even the bands of robbers that infested the mountains, have left their haunts and applied themselves to honest professions. Such are the fruits that the tree of liberty bears.

FROM THE PORTSMOUTH JOURNAL.

The demand for money at this time, throughout New-England, is great beyond all precedent, and its cause is as inscrutable as its termination is uncertain. We are informed that the best notes in Boston, payable at a future day, are offered at a discount of one and a half and two per cent a month; or in other words, that the interest of money is at the rate of eighteen and twenty-four per cent. per annum!—His state of things is unprecedented in this country, and unless soon terminated, must lead to serious consequences.

Translated for the *National Journal*, from the *Constitutionnel*.

#### ITALY.

NAPLES, NOV. 25.  
We have received official advices that Mr. Stratford Canning, his Britannic majesty's ambassador near the Ottoman Porte, after passing through Belgium and Switzerland, will visit this city, where he will remain some days, previous to his embarkation for Constantinople.

This extraordinary visit, at the moment when the English cabinet is about to renew its commercial treaty with the Hæsanetic towns, is not regarded here as made to gratify the curiosity of a traveller. Much importance, on the contrary, is attached to it. In British policy, since Mr. Canning has had the directions of affairs, every thing has a connection. The possession, by the English, of Malta and Corfu, and the certain information that Lisbon, possessing a capacious port, is about to be restored to its ancient grandeur, and to be made a sort of general entrepot, to which Gibraltar will be the appendage, for the commerce of America with the countries along the Mediterranean Adriatic, and the Archipelago, have induced our sagacious politician to think that England meditates obtaining the arbitrary power of anchoring her vessels in this port, and that of Genoa. The crisis to which the diplomacy of the European cabinets is arriving, confirms this conjecture, which is in conformity with English policy.

Well-informed persons assert, that the object of Mr. Canning's mission to Constantinople is to induce the Ottoman Porte, of itself, to grant independence to Greece. The enterprise is arduous, but noble, in proportion to its difficulties.

We have facts for the assertion that the resolution of the Greek government did not contemplate submission on one hand, nor protectorate on the other. It merely intended, as useful and proper to give England a mandate special, as the first European nation that has openly favored the sacred cause of the Greeks. This would have clothed her with a title, and given an imposing character to the negotiations to be instituted for terminating the contest. The presence of the American fleet in the Grecian waters, produced an electric feeling on the Greeks, and has increased their courage and fortitude.

By the latest information, the emperor Alexander was in Podolia, accompanied by general Sabanief. The Russian troops in Bessarabia had been concentrated for the inspection of the emperor.

At the departure of the last courier, November 1, no Turkish troops had evacuated Moldavia and Wallachia, notwithstanding the orders that had been transmitted from Constantinople, to the hospodars and commanders.

The Greek committee at Geneva has collected 30,000 francs by subscriptions, which they have expended in the purchase of 1000 stand of arms, and other munitions, to be sent immediately to Napoli di Romania.

The Greek fleet consists, at present, of more than 100 sail of vessels.

The Austrian government is about to contract a loan with the Rothschilds, of 20,000,000 of florins at 4 per cent.

Sir Hudson Lowe left Paris on the 15th of November, to proceed by way of Vienna and Constantinople, to the Island of Ceylon, of which he has been appointed governor.

The venerable archbishop of Venice has made a report to the emperor of Austria, on the condition into which Venice has fallen since she came under the dominion of Austria. Her population has greatly diminished, being now not more than one hundred thousand, and two-thirds of her inhabitants are unable to support themselves. Seventy thousand individuals stood in need of charity, public or private.

#### FROM RIO JANEIRO.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 24.

The *Nimrod*, capt. Fowler, left Rio Janeiro on the 2d ult. In consequence of dispatches from Montevideo, received by the brig of war *Cabele*, it was currently reported that the Brazilian government would immediately declare war against Buenos Ayres, and that com. Taylor would shortly proceed to take command of the Brazilian squadron in the La Plata. Several vessels recently arrived at Rio, reported having been robbed by privateers near the line, one of them, a slave vessel had her cargo of 250 slaves all taken out. Several transports, with 2000 troops, sailed from Montevideo about the middle of November, under convoy of a frigate and two sloops of war. The victory gained by the patriots over the Brazilian troops on the 12th of Oct. had the tendency to destroy the confidence which the latter had reposed in their superior discipline and equipment. The loss of the Brazilians in that engagement, as before stated was 400 killed; 470 privatees and 52 officers prisoners and a large quantity of military stores, small arms, &c.

The Brazilian 64, *Commodore Jewett*, had just arrived from Bahia. The British frigate *Diamond* with Sir Charles Stewart, had sailed for Bahia. The Empress of Brazil was delivered of an heir on the 2d of December.

The *Nimrod* passed Pernambuco and was within three leagues of the land on the evening of Christmas day, at which time there was a grand display of fireworks in the town.

There was no improvement in the price of Flour at Rio Janeiro.

FROM THE NEW-YORK EVENING POST.

It appears from a statement of the valuation of real and personal estate in the several countries of this state, for the year 1825, received at the office of the comptroller, that New York is set down at one hundred and one million, one hundred and sixty thousand and forty six dollars. Albany county, the seat of government, stands next highest in point of value, and is put down at ten millions, two hundred and sixty one thousand, eight hundred and fifteen dollars.

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

A merchant in New York having imported some silk cloaks for ladies, about a year ago, found them of every dull sale. His clerk was directed to advertise the cloaks, for a third time; having visited the opera the night previous, and returned much delighted, he advertised them as *opera cloaks*—a new importation. In a short time the shop was thronged with ladies to see his opera cloaks, and the whole importation was speedily disposed of.

A late London Courier, after noticing the presentation of the Colombian minister to the king of Great Britain says: "Here, then, we have the final act necessary to complete the great national measure, which will not be among the least memorable of those which have distinguished the foreign policy of England during the last three years. Colombia is solemnly admitted within the pale of independent states. We have negotiated, ratified, and exchanged, a commercial treaty with her; we have appointed a British minister, to reside in her capital; we have received a Colombian minister, duly accredited to the government of Great Britain. Mexico and Buenos Ayres will speedily follow: Chili and Peru may not be far behind, in receiving the same authentic declaration of their independence."

This is a subject of serious importance to the United States.

#### THE PANAMA MISSION.

The proceedings of the senate, says the *Alexandria Gazette*, on the Panama Mission, are still withheld from the public, and pending; we learn, however, from gentlemen, whose opportunities of correct information are good, that the president's proposition and nomination will be sanctioned, though not by a large majority.

#### VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

It appears that there have been loans raised in Great Britain for South America to the amount of twenty-one millions. This is fully equal to the whole amount of the national debt of the United States.

It is the opinion of some of the leading monied men, that a portion of the pressure which now weighs on the commercial classes, will be transferred shortly to the owners of landed property. The altered value of money has induced many bankers and other persons, who have lent money on mortgages, to call in the sum so lent, and this has been particularly the case among the country bankers, who have more than common emergencies to provide for.

#### SPAIN.

##### GEORGIA CREEK TREATY.

We find in the Washington City papers, extracts from the proceedings of the Senate last winter, when this treaty was under consideration. It appears that the Journal of the commissioners who made the treaty was laid before the Senate. This Journal states that the chiefs in the first instance attended, and when the United States interpreter found a treaty would be made, he ordered at mid night a great number of the chiefs to leave the place where the treaty was held. Col. Crowell, the agent, also wrote to the Secretary of War, and his letter was laid before the Senate when that body had, under consideration the treaty. Having a full view of the subject, the Senate, 38 to 4, advised the ratification.

The last Georgia papers state Gen. Gaines had considered these Indians opposed to the treaty to have come into measures, and the treaty will quietly be acquiesced in, Justice and Troop may therefore be said to have at least succeeded.

An Irish paper states that the battle of Waterloo was won, not so much by "Birmingham steel and British valor, as by American gold"—in other words, that "Grouchy was bribed by a certain illustrious bride, then a widow, to delay the arrival of his forces at the scene of action, and that the donor so opportunely bestowed constitutes part of the claim which it is reported the fair lady has upon the British government. The London Courier, in giving the above, ejaculates, "Very like a wife!"



Advises from Madrid, are to the 21st of November. Great alarm prevails in the capital on account of the threatened invasion of Cuba. It is stated that M. Pinillos, the new intendant of the Havana, has written from the United States, where he was stopped on his way to his destination. He announces not only to the minister of foreign affairs but to the king himself, that the naval and military preparations which are now making in Colombia and Mexico, are so considerable, that it must be considered impossible, long to defend the island of Cuba, against the attacks which appear to be making against them.

**GERMANY.**  
Accounts from Vienna are to the 22d of November. The difficulties in the money markets of Europe, have extended to Hamburg, Augsburg, Frankfurt and the German capital, and a decline in the public funds was the consequence.

**ENGLAND.**  
The Sunday Times assures its readers that Capt Parry is re-engaged, to make another attempt to find a Northwest Passage, and that the expedition will sail early in the spring.

**FRANCE.**  
The Consul General of France at Rio Janeiro is charged with concluding a treaty of Commerce between France and Brazil, with a recognition of the independence of the latter.

**SPAIN.**  
The King has ordered that school mistresses of the primary schools, shall be required to declare their political principles. An examination is to be made by the inspecting committee. This is a branch of the "purification system," which has been extended to almost every class of society.

The Paris papers are filled with rumours as to the proceedings and plans of the new Spanish Ministers. Some of them state that a grand expedition is fitting out against America; but whence the money, the soldiers and the fleet, are to come, they do not condescend to tell us. Others assert, that the Ministers have demanded the evacuation of Spain by the French troops, and in that case, the Castilianists and the apostolicals immediately begin to cut each others throats. Spain, since the French invasion, has become quite the *tabula rasa* of an absolute monarchy, and affairs are managed in such a way as to render all speculation on the future impossible.

On the 14th July last, there was a terrible eruption of the Volcano Goyton, in the island of Java; seven hundred thousand coffee trees were destroyed and five hundred thousand damaged.

The Jew Bill, as it is called, has at length passed the Legislature of Maryland, and the Jews of that state now possess the same political privileges as other citizens.

A society established in Paris, for the purpose of building steamboats of iron, on the 3th of November launched one upon the Seine, which was 120 feet long, carries 125,000 kilograms, or about 125 tons, and draws but fourteen inches of water. It weighs a third less than a vessel of the same tonnage built of wood. Several other similar boats are building at the same establishment, and they are expected to be of great benefit to the trade of Paris, by expediting the transports.

Captain Poussin and Lieutenant Trimble, Commissioners of the National Road from Washington to New Orleans, arrived at New Orleans on the 30th of December. They examined the Western route, passing through Abingdon, Knoxville, Centerville (Alabama), Fortville, (Mississippi) crossing the Rigolets and Chief Menteur. The distance of the road they travelled is said to have been about 1150 miles, passing over an excellent country for making a turnpike road, and in no instance finding a stream either larger or presenting greater difficulty, than the Potomac at Georgetown.

Captain Turner, of the brig *Marseilles* arrived at New York on Friday from Malaga and Gibraltar, informs that great distress prevailed at the former place in consequence of the heavy rains which had destroyed the crops of grapes, and by the fermentation of wines, several farmers had lost the whole of their vines in one night. That which was brought in was so inferior, that it was not thought worth preparing for market, consequently the price had advanced considerably on the article, as well as on fruit, and oarilla.

Various expedients have been devised for the preservation of seeds; the most simple consist in enclosing them from light and heat in the bowels of the earth; where they will retain their vegetative power for several years. Thus Dr. Darwin mentions instances of mustard seed producing a crop on digging up soil where it had remained in a state of rest for many years, and was believed *even for ages*. In the same manner, the best cucumbers and melons are raised from seeds which are at least three or four years old; though some gardeners do not employ them till they have been kept ten or twelve years.

It appears to be an opinion, which is settled among the best practical and scientific cultivators, that very little advantage, in common cases, is derived from changing seeds from one country or climate to another; and it is therefore best, as a general practice, for a cultivator to raise his seeds and roots on his own premises. This is the least troublesome, least expensive, most independent, and most profitable mode of management as regards that very important branch of rural economy.

To prevent Chimnies from taking fire.—The perigetting mortar (so called by masons,) for plastering the inside of chimnies, mixed as it generally is with lime, sand and horse manure, made into mortar; let there be a pickle made of salt and water nearly as strong as that you use with meat, and the mortar made with it instead of pure water—salt, sand and sea water, where it can be had, will answer the same end to mix with the lime and horse manure. Chimnies plastered with this composition, on every damp rain, will prove moist, and the soot will fall off without any inconvenience. This may be relied on and the expense is so trifling, no one should hesitate to do it, for it can do no harm at all events, and it may save houses and towns.—*Am Farmer.*

Test of perfect Vaccination.—When a person has been vaccinated in one arm the surgeon should vaccinate the other arm with matter taken from the first. If the first vaccination has been perfect, the pustules on both arms will grow to a head precisely at the same time—and if this does not take place, the system has not been properly affected, and the vaccination ought to be repeated. This simple, and easy test, first brought into notice by Dr. Bryce of Edinburgh, ought never to be neglected.

*Glasgow Mechanic's Magazine.*

**NEW YORK.**  
A new truck has been played (says the Saratoga Sentinel of the 13th) by the wooden gutting gentry. A considerable demand existing in the southern part of the state for Merino Sheep, these witty knaves prepared a large number of English sheep, by clipping the ends of the wool apply a hot iron to that portion remaining on the sheep in order to crisp it, and finally applying a composition of grease, tar and lamp black to give it the greasy and smoky appearance of the Merino.—This accounted, they were passed off at a considerable price for genuine Merinos.

## THE GAZETTE

EDITED BY JOHN BRADFORD

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 10, 1826.

We give in this day's paper the report of the committee of Courts of Justice, concerning the United States Bank; (made in the house of Representatives on the 19th of December by Mr Breckinridge,) and which was laid on the table.

We think it impossible that a mind unbiassed by party feelings, upon carefully examining the Resolutions which drew from the Governor his last message,—together with the message and the resolutions of the Committee, appointed to examine and report upon so much of that message as respects the Bank of the United States, and discover any other motive in these proceedings, than decided hostility to the Governor, and a determination if possible to disgrace him and through him the party denominated the relief or new court party. The language both of the resolutions, and of the report of the committee, will remain monuments on the records of the state, of the degradation to which party spirit has reduced one of the finest portions of the Union.

The Bill to amend the Judicial system of the U. S. has passed the house of Representatives, and was before the senate of the U. S. on the 30th ult. The National Journal says, "we presume there can be little doubt of its final passage, in the shape in which it was originally reported; there can be no doubt that it will obtain support from a majority of the judiciary committee."

### FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. CONGRESS.

The fate of the bill to amend the Judiciary system of the United States is at length determined in the House of Representatives; it having been yesterday ordered to a third reading in that body, by a vote of 132 to 59. Perhaps no measure before Congress was ever more thoroughly debated, than this has been; and the decisive majority for its third reading is a strong testimony in favor of the measure. We have heard, from private sources, that the bill, besides being demanded by the wants of the West, and approved by so large a majority of the Representatives of the People, has the approbation of our most eminent jurists.—These last admit there are objections to the measure, but consider them counterbalanced by the positive benefits which it offers, constituting, as they do, an almost imperative necessity for this measure, or for some other liable to greater objections than it is. The bill, as passed, it will be recollected, proposes to add three to the present number of Associate Judges of the United States, thus increasing the number of circuits of the United States Courts, from seven to ten.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. McManus laid on the table the following: Resolved, That inasmuch as the People of these United States are subject to two distinct Governments, and their laws, (the one State and the other National) and are citizens of and owe allegiance to, each Government, they have the same equal and just right to elect, by their individual votes, the President and Vice President of the Union, that they have to elect the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of their respective States, and which right is exercised by the citizens of every State.

Resolved, therefore, That the Constitution of the United States ought to be so amended and altered as to permit the citizens themselves, instead of electors to elect by ballot such chief officers of the General Government; and for that purpose, that an election be held on a day certain, in every fourth year, throughout the U. States; and that a plurality of votes be sufficient for such election.

The following extract we copy from *The Ariel* of the 9th January, a paper printed at Natchez Mississippi; is copied from the Argus of Wednesday last.

"Kentucky.—It must be a subject of regret, with every friend of social order, and of State rights and governments, that in Kentucky and in Georgia, such anti-patriotic attempts have been made to turn State sovereignty into contempt. If things go on as they have for the last twelve months we may begin to hear people cry aloud for consolidation; because without paying due respect to state sovereignties, they cannot exist."

In our columns, to day the reader will find an extract from the Message of the Governor of which was delivered to the house at the meeting of the Legislature. Some scandalous resolutions have passed the House of Representatives demanding an explanation of the first message; and these precious morsels have been carried to the Governor by the *sergent at arms*, of the enlightened body from whence they emanated. How long has it been customary to call on the Governors of states in this degrading manner? Whence did the Gentleman, who introduced these resolutions obtain a precedent for them? But we presume they were entirely original, both in word and substance. These resolutions no doubt highly improper in themselves might have been treated properly, in the usual way, but the same gentleman at whose request they were passed, on the reception of the Governor's explanatory message, moved to send it back to the Governor by the meanest officer who attended the house.—the boy we presume, who made the fires in the Representatives Hall. Mr Wickliffe, who preached the "Crusades" against the Governor last session has during the present acted the part of a noble enemy, and a wise man, so far as we can understand; but the spirit of opposition is revived with ten fold vigor in the person of the mover of the resolutions above alluded to, without a twentieth part of the power to wield it. It is astonishing to us, how men who have the least grain of common sense, will be so far led astray as to indulge in such open abuse of one who is said by his opponents to be entirely devoid of feeling. If this be the case, why are they making attempts to injure what the Governor has not? Those who take this method to enforce their opinions should reflect that it is not Joseph Desha, who suffers, but the dignity of the governor's office. They diminish that obedience and respect which is necessary to enforce the decrees, not only of the present dynasty but of every succeeding one. We cry you mercy

gentlemen! By the time you get a governor to suit your minds, the voice will not be worth preserving; and the boys in the streets will point at him and say "there goes mock majesty."

A man near Boston brought from his stomach, after a short illness, a LIVING EEL, ten inches and a half long, and the bigness of a man's little finger. The eel had been in his stomach nearly three years and was swallowed with some water taken from the Schuylkill.—*G. S. Gazette.*

**A Ridiculous Story.**—Men are but children of a larger growth, and every day proves the assertion. Some mischievous wag wrote an article for several papers, setting forth that two watchmen had been visited by an angel, who informed them that the city was to be swallowed up on the 19th inst., and the watchmen had made oath to the fact before the police. It is all a humbug; no such affidavit has been made, yet strange as it may appear, many persons have called at the police office to enquire whether it is so, and a respectable mechanic called to say that all his workmen had signed their determination to leave town before that day, and many servants had given warning of their intentions to quit their employers' service. How stupid—how grossly stupid to be gullied with such a pitiful bugaboo! It is as bad as a crowd watching the figure of St. Paul before the church to see him open his book, or to see the tail wag of the stone lion on the door of the Duke of Northumberland in the Strand. Have the days of folly and witchcraft come again!—*Nash's N. York Ad.*

### FROM THE KENTUCKY TRUG.

The approaching anniversary of the birth day of the illustrious Washington, being near at hand, I would beg leave to make some remarks concerning its celebration.—A few years ago Kentucky was famed throughout the civilized world, as the land where purity of sentiment, valor, and love of liberty pre-eminently prevailed. Since that period, the seeds of false principles have been scattered amongst us, and the patriotic Kentuckian is looked at by his neighbors for the degeneracy of his country! And what is the cause? In the late war we gained universal applause, purchased by the dearest blood of our countrymen, but like the sloop that have folded our hands, and the eye has now become dim and careless that a few years since would have guarded our liberties with the eagle's glance. In all governments, especially in Republics, certain days have always been set apart to commemorate great events; and when we shall fail to commemorate them with ancient respect, it may be regarded as an alarming indication of approaching degeneracy.

There are none in this community but must have remarked within late years the disregard of our two great political festivals, viz. the Fourth of July, and the 22nd of February. When these are forgotten, the cause which produced, and the incidents connected with them, must be forgotten also. When the Christian forgets his Sabbath and his Lord, he is an infidel in religion, and when the patriot forgets the Sabbath of his freedom and Father of his country, he is an infidel in politics.

There may be some that will call the above suggestions absurd; but let such weigh them deliberately and with care, remembering at the same time that the celebration of great political festivals, with a suitable spirit is calculated to instill in the minds of the rising generation, those sentiments on which must certainly depend the perpetuation of our liberties. We will conclude these remarks by hoping that the good patriots of Kentucky on the approaching anniversary, will unite to celebrate with due respect the birth day of the Father of our country. From these considerations, I would propose that there shall be a parade of all the Independent Companies, that an appropriate oration shall be delivered, and such other arrangements made as are suitable to the occasion.—In order to do which, a committee should be immediately appointed to make arrangements.

### PRO PATRIA.

**Slavery in the West Indies.**—We find, in a late number of Bell's Weekly Messenger, the following remarks on the gradual decay of the negro population in the West Indies, and the consequent decrease of cultivated land in those tropical climates:

"It is now ascertained by experience, that the negro population is annually decreasing very fast, and as no new importations are now allowed, it is a necessary consequence, that the Islands will, within a few years, be without slave labourers. For ourselves, we confess, that we are heartily glad of it, as this decrease of population is an additional argument why the slavery of our fellow men should be altogether abolished. The negro population can only decrease from one cause, that of excessive labor under a tropical sun. What oppression, therefore, to subject our black brethren to such a barbarous infliction!"

We cannot, however, deny the consequence, that within a short period there will not be slaves to cultivate the planters' estates, and that sugar and coffee will not be raised in the same quantity in the West Indies as formerly.

The answer, however, is prompt enough. We must raise as much as we can from free labor there, and supply the rest from other countries. Sugar in any quantity is to be procured from the East Indies, and sugar of as good a quality as that of the West Indies is to be procured from the Caracacs. We have no fears whatever upon this head; and again and again we say, let the execrable system go.

It is said, in some of the West India papers, that slavery existed at the time of our Saviour. It did so, and so did concubines exist; and Tiberius Caesar was the reigning emperor. But did not the Gospel publish those principles, under which the first christian emperors soon abolished slavery, and is not slavery prohibited by every one of these principles?—*Franklin's Gazette.*

To Cleanse Gloves without wetting.—Lay the gloves up, a clean board, make a mixture of dried fulling earth and powdered alum, and pass them over on each side with a common stiff brush, then sweep it off, and sprinkle them well with dry bran and whitening, and dust them well; this, if they be not exceedingly greasy, will render them quite clean; but if they are much soiled, take out the grease with crumbs of toasted bread, and powder of burnt bone; then pass them over with a wollen cloth dipped in fulling earth or alum powder, and in this manner they can be cleaned without wetting, which frequently shrinks and spoils them.

An Irishman going to the post office, a short time since, inquiring if there were any letters for him, "Your name Sir," replied the clerk. "There is a good one now," replied the Irishman; why, wont you see it on the back of the letter?

### MARRIED.

In South Frankfort on the 2d inst by the Rev William Holman, Mr. ALBERT G. HODGES, of Lexington, to Miss ELIZABETH S. TODD, daughter of Mr. George Todd.

### DIED.

At his residence in Frankfort, on the 6th inst. THOMAS TODD, Circuit Judge of the United States, after a long and painful illness. There are few men who have lived so beloved and died so lamented.

**FOR SALE,**  
AT THE WASHINGTON HOTEL.  
A pair of grey Horses,  
AND A  
FAMILY  
CARRIAGE;  
Sold for no fault, but the owner has no use for them.—Price \$350 Special—or will be exchanged for a Negro Boy from 15 to 18 years of age.  
Lexington, Feb. 9th, 1826.—6-3t

**One Cent Reward**  
RUN AWAY from the Subscriber on the fifth instant, an apprentice boy to the Tailoring business by the name of

**WILLIAM BARRETT.**  
This is to forewarn all persons from harbouring or employing said boy. The above reward will be paid but no thanks, for his return.  
ISHAM REDDY.  
Versailles, Feb. 6th, 1826.—6-3t

**THE OLD GERMAN.**  
**Frederick William Caseman,**  
WHOSE occupation for many years past, was that of a traveling Almanac seller, DIED suddenly in the Town of Versailles on the 4th day of January last. He had a budget of private papers which he was in the habit of carrying with him, among which was the evidence of a title (a patent or Deed or both) to a tract of land in Illinois or Missouri, for perhaps about 300 acres, which with many other papers, his family have not been able to find since his death. It is hoped he had deposited them with some friend for safe keeping.—Any person therefore who may have in their possession any papers, or other effects of the deceased, or can give any information respecting the same, will bestow an act of kindness and humanity on his needy and suffering family, residing in Jessamine County.  
No 6—3t

**SIGN OF THE AMERICAN EAGLE.**

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has rented that large and commodious stand as a TAVERN, at the lower end of Main street, adjoining Montmolin and Donohoe's Brewery; there is an excellent Stable attached to the house, besides two out lots suitable for Wagon Yards, which will enable him to accommodate all those who will do him the favour to call on him.  
JOHN BUZZARD.  
Lexington, Feb. 9th, 1826.—6-3t

**NOTICE.**  
THE Charitable are Respectfully Informed that a Collection for the use of the Female Benevolent Society of this place, will be made on Sunday Evening, at St. JOHN'S CHAPEL. Service to Commence at early Candle light.  
Feb. 9 1826-1t

**NOTICE.**  
I WANT to hire immediately, by the year, three or four

**NEGRO BOYS,**  
from 12 to 14 years of age; those who have worked in Cotton Factories will be preferred—I also want to purchase a few sheets of Coarse Cards, about No. 24 or 25, their having been in use, will be no objection to them.  
JAMES E. DAVIS.  
February 10 1826—6-3t

**State of Kentucky,**  
Grant Circuit Set, November Term 1825.  
Frederick Whitmore & Polly his wife  
and Saml Mays & Jane his wife Comps In Ch'y  
against  
John McClure and Wm. Griffith, Def'ts  
This day came the Complainants by their Counsel and the Def't Wm. Griffith having failed to enter his appearance agreeably to law and the rules of this Court and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this State, therefore it is ordered by the Court that unless the said Def't Griffith shall appear here on or before the first day of our next May Term and answer the Complainants Bill, the same shall be taken for confessed against him.—And it is further ordered, that a Copy of this order be inserted in some authorized News paper published in this State two months successively as the law directs; and the cause is continued to next Term.  
A Copy Attest,  
H. B. SMITH C. G. C. C.  
{ Payne & Frazier, }  
{ Attorneys for Compt's. }  
February 3 1826—5-9w

**For Sale or Rent.**  
A SMALL two story House on Mulberry street pleasantly situated, there are a parlour, Kitchen and pantry, on the lower story, and three bed rooms on the Second Story, with convenient Cellars and Smoke house &c.—also a good Garden enquire of  
WILLIAM MACBEAN.  
January 5 1826—1-tf

**LAW NOTICE.**  
**Robert J. Breckinridge,**  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLER AT LAW;  
WILL ATTEND THE PAYETTE CIRCUIT AND COUNTY COURTS  
Lexington, April 6, 1824—15-tf

**Pittsburgh Porter, Beer & Ale**  
THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has recently brought with him from Pittsburgh,  
One Hundred and thirty Barrels of  
SHIRAZ first quality  
Porter, Beer & Ale.  
Persons who wish to purchase, will please CALL AT THE CELLAR ON CHEAPSIDE, under the building formerly occupied by Mr. Daniel Bradford as an Auction Room, where it can be had by the dozen, draught, or single bottle.  
GABRIEL REED.  
February 23, 1826—5-tf

**JOB PRINTING**  
Of every description executed at this Office.

**GEORGE W. ANDERSON.**  
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.  
BUSINESS entrusted to him will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. A general assortment of  
**GROCERIES,**  
Of the best Quality, for Wholesale or Retail, will constantly be kept on hand, at the Store House, corner of Cheapside, formerly occupied by Thomas Anderson.  
Lexington, January 6, 1826—1-tf

**AUCTION.**  
THE Subscriber has rented a part of the tenement on Mill street lately occupied by Mr. W. W. Worsley, for the purpose of transacting the Auction and Commission business. His first sale will take place on Monday and Tuesday evenings, the 6th and 7th inst. at early candle light.  
L. LYON.  
Feb. 3rd, 1826.—5-tf

**The Subscriber**  
HAVING a large stock of Bristles on hand, and being concerned with an experienced workman has, and will keep a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BRUSHES, made in the neatest manner, Wholesale or Retail; likewise SOAP, CANDLES and GLUE, by the box or barrel, of his own manufacture, warranted good. He will, about the last of April, have fifty or sixty barrels Glue ready for delivery, which will be sold low for cash. Those wanting will please call.  
SAM. COOLIDGE.  
Main Cross Street.  
Lex. February 1st 1826—5-tf

**Washington Hall.**  
**ASA WILGUS.**  
HAS removed from his old stand in Russellville, to the well known and large commodious buildings where Amos Edwards formerly kept a Public House in said town, where he will keep a public house for the entertainment of those who choose to call on him, on the most moderate terms. His Table, Barr, and Stable, shall be well furnished and attended to.  
Nov. 5th, 1825.—50-3m

**JAMES B. JANUARY.**  
PRESENTS his compliments to his clients and informs them, that during his temporary absence, their business in Fayette circuit court will be attended to by Richard H. Chinn, Esq. Col. Leslie Combs and Col. Thomas M. Hickey, and in the Jessamine circuit court by Maj. James Shannon and Capt. Levi L. Todd.  
Lexington Jan 27th, 1826—4-tf.

**Col Solomon P. Sharp's Clients,**  
ARE informed, that his executors have employed DANIEL MAYES, attorney at law, to close the unfinished business of Col Sharp, in the several courts holden in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. Mr. Mayes has taken possession of the room lately occupied by Col. Sharp, in Frankfort, as a law office; and will regularly attend to any business of a professional character that may be confided to him. It is his intention to resign his station as a representative, immediately on the rising of the legislature & to reside in Frankfort.  
Dec 16th 1825—50—6m

**LA MOTTE'S COUGH DROPS.**  
Important Medicine for Coughs and Consumptions.

THIS Elixir is not offered to the public as infallible, and a rival to all others, but as possessing virtues peculiarly adapted to the present prevailing disorders of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption. A timely use of these drops may be considered a certain curia in most cases of  
Common Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Pain in the Side, Difficulty of Breathing, Want of Sleep arising from debility; and in Spasmodic Asthma it is singularly efficacious. A particular attention to the directions accompanying each bottle is necessary.

The following certificates from respectable gentlemen, physicians and surgeons, are subjoined, to show that this composition is one which enlightened men are disposed to regard as efficacious and worthy of public patronage.

Having examined the composition of Mr. Crosby's improvement upon

**La Motte's Cough Drops.**

we have no hesitation in recommending them to the public, as being well adapted to those cases of disease for which he recommends it.  
Doct's. Jonathan Dorr, dated Albany, Dec. 4. 1824: James Post, of White-Creek, February, 14th, 1825: Watson Sumner and John Webb, M. D. of Cambridge, Feb. 20th 1825: Solomon Dean, of Jackson, Jan. 20th 1825.

Mr. A. Crosby—I am pleased with this opportunity of relating a few facts, which may serve in commendation of your excellent Cough Drops. For ten years I was afflicted with a pulmonary complaint; my cough was severe my appetite weak and my strength failing. I used many popular medicines, but only found temporary relief, until by a continued use of your valuable drops, I have been blessed with such perfect health as to render further means unnecessary.  
Rev EBENEZER HARRIS.

Salem [N. Y.] January 12th, 1825.  
Prepared by A. CROSBY, sole proprietor, Cambridge, (N. Y.) whose signature will be affixed in his own hand writing to each bill of directions. Be particular that each bottle is enveloped in a stero or check label, which is struck on the same bill with the directions

Sold wholesale and retail, by Dr. G. DAWSON Pittsburg—J. C. RAMBECKER, Wheeling—P. M. WEDDELD, Druggist, Cleveland—P. R. PRATT & MEACH, Druggists Buffalo—O. S. CROSBY, Druggists Columbus—GOODWIN, ASHTON & Co. M. WOLF & Co. A. FAIRCHILD, Druggists Cincinnati—BYERS and BUTLER, D. WILSON, Druggists Louisville.—and retail by J. D. THOMAS, Winchester Ky and at the

**Drug Store of James Graves,**  
Lexington, Ky.  
Each bottle contains 45 doses; Price One Dollar single; nine Dollars per doz.  
May 25th 1825—1 year.

**LOOK AT THIS!!!**  
AS the subscriber is determined to collect all his debts, that can be recovered by law, before he brings out any more goods, he requests all those indebted to him to call very shortly and pay them off, which will save expenses, and greatly accommodate both the debtor and creditor. In the mean time, the undersigned will sell the goods on hand very low, by wholesale or retail, for CASH.  
ALEX. PARKER.





## POET'S CORNER.

HOPE.

BY HENRY NEALE.  
O! why should we seek to anticipate sorrow,  
By throwing the flower of the present away;  
And gather the black rolling clouds of tomorrow  
To darken the generous sun of today!

How after we brood over misery madly,  
Till we murder the hope that was sent to inspire;  
And pleasure grown old and Jeopardy, turn sadly  
To shake his grey locks o'er the tomb of this sire.

Cherish Hope; and though life by affliction be  
shaded,  
Still his ray shall shine lovely; and gild the  
scene o'er;  
Like the dew-drop that glistens the leaves when  
they're faded,  
As bright and as clear as it glistened before.

FROM THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

JACKSON DINNER.

The following is the production of a young gentleman from the North, of Ireland, on visiting the battle ground—it is not believed that it was published in this state.

### SONG FOR THE 8TH OF JANUARY.

TUNE—FADY'S WEDDING.

Sure won't you hear what roar and cheer  
Was spread at Jackson's dinner O,  
And how so gay they spent the day  
Till guests grew thin and thinner O,  
First tickets flew, the country through,  
No lads than his were smart O,  
They invit'd all, both great and small,  
Nor asked for rest or quarter O.

Now d'ye see it was about the merry making  
times of Christmas, that Jackson took it into his  
head to prepare a splendid dinner; so he sent a  
few brave fellows with invitations up and down—  
round and about—north and south; who went as  
fast as their legs could carry them—yet devil a  
wint did they give the fatigue, but still went singing

We are the boys to suit ye O,

To suit ye O, to suit ye O.

Now pack up in splendour came,  
And Gibbs so fond of dancing O,  
And then Sir Keene, who was had seen,  
And Lambert fam'd for his g O—  
And then a score of blood is or more,  
Deck'd off with star and garter O,  
And then the Reds, twelve thousand heads,  
Who'd never cried for quarter O.

Then come d'ye see a heap of your star and garter,  
and gold trimm'd gentry, who conquered the  
French in Old Spain, with a pack o' their fellows  
dressed off in their blood red coats, who kept scrap-  
ing and bowing, while a parcel of our long tailed  
shepherds marched up without making any answer  
to their palavering, but kept singing

We are the boys, &c.

The jovial set at dinner met,  
The scene was style and splendour O,  
The powder pyc was season'd high,  
The meats were nice and tender O,  
The sugar plums were Jackson's O,  
The bowl for punch a mortar O,  
You'd scarce have quaff'd the second draught,  
Before you'd cried for quarter O.

Then, and it would have done your heart good  
to have seen the grand preparations made for the  
entertainment; every dish was in the highest style;  
the sizes, eighteen and thirty-two, served as pint  
and quart decanters and the mortar taken from old  
George last war at Yorktown, as a gallon bottle, & at  
every sup our backwoodsmen took they kept singing

We are the boys, &c.

Now swords they for knives did lay,  
And bayonets for forking O,  
And bottles strong full five feet long,  
With leaden balls for corking O—  
And when at first a bottle burst,  
They thought 'twas nought but water O;  
But soon the sound was spread around,  
As loud they baw'd for quarter O.

Now Jackson was a comical old fellow, and deter-  
mined to do the thing in a military way, so he  
clapt down swords instead of case knives, and bay-  
onets instead of forks; instead of glass bottles he  
had decanters of wrought iron, and leaden stoppers  
instead of ground ones; and when any of the decan-  
ters happened to burst, Johnny Bull thought the  
contents were nothing but water, but he soon bawled  
out that it was Yankee stuff of tenth droof—while  
our long tailed shepherds kept winking and singing

We are the boys, &c.

Now knife and fork did briskly work,  
As Carroll fast was carving O,  
He'd slice the breast, nor mind the rest,  
No reason this for starving O—  
Then round he'd toss the dainty sauce,  
They thought it was mix'd with cancer O,  
And down they threw their arms and blew  
A royal blast for quarter O.

When Andrew, d'ye see, set Carroll to carving,  
he made a wiggly this way, and a leggy that way,  
but devil a wint did he care for either, so that he  
could not give them a bit of the breast, but when he  
came to pour a little sauce upon it, they squaled  
out lustily for quarter, & went staggering & puking  
about—while our lads did nothing but laugh & sing

We are the boys, &c.

The Yankee glass full brisk did pass,  
We begged they'd stay for Coffee O,  
Of Jackson's, enough had they,  
And hop'd we'd let them off O—  
They cross'd the sea with mirth and glee,  
But wish'd they'd stopp'd much shorter O,  
And miss'd this dish of d—d mush  
Which made them yell for quarter O.

Now d'ye see, the glass was pushed about so brisk-  
ly that our fellows got in fine glee and begged their  
guests to wait and take a cup of Coffee with them;  
but they made a thousand apologies and begged to  
be excused, pushing off with all speed in the direc-  
tion of Old England, while our jolly souls, milch  
and all huzza d and sing

We are the boys to suit ye O

To suit ye O—suit ye O

### Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership of E. & R. Henry was dissolv-  
ed on 25th day of December 1824, all those  
interested to said firm are requested to come for-  
ward and make payment, as further indulgence  
cannot be given, and all those holding claims  
against said firm are requested to call and receive  
payment at their former stand where Richard Hen-  
ry, who is authorised to settle all accounts of said  
firm will strictly attend to that business.

ELIJAH HENRY,

RICHARD HENRY.

### Blacksmith's Business.

Richard Henry continues to carry on the Black-  
smith's business at the former stand, at the upper  
end of the upper market, War Street Lexington.  
He intends keeping on hand, Axes and a general  
assortment of new work in his line, warranted of  
the best quality.

January 7th 1826—1-tf

## FORTUNE'S HOME.

### COMPLETE PRIZE LIST OF THE DRAW- ING OF CLASS, NO. 2, NEW SERIES, Louisville Health Lottery.

The following were the nine numbers drawn  
from the wheel.

First Day—Sept. 17. 1825.

NOS. 28, 24, 1.

Second Day—Oct. 8, 1825.

NOS. 14, 8, 20.

Third Day—Nov. 5, 1825.

NOS. 10, 29, 5.

The whole drawn under the immediate observa-  
tion of the magistrates of the county, committee,  
from the Louisville board of trustees, and superin-  
tending committee, appointed by the board of man-  
agers, whose respective certificates are filed in the  
managers office, and open, at all times for the ex-  
amination of the public.

The agent, respectfully referring the holders of  
tickets to the scheme of said class, has the honor to  
announce the following, as the result, agreeably  
thereto.

1000 DOLLARS, to the ticket having upon it,

the combination, 5, 10, 29.

508 DOLLARS, to the ticket having upon it,

the combination, 8, 14, 20.

500 DOLLARS, to the ticket having upon it,

the combination, 1, 24, 28.

100 DOLLARS, each, to the 24 tickets hav-

ing upon them, No's 10, 29,

35 DOLLARS, each, to the 24 tickets hav-

ing upon them No's 5, 10,

20 DOLLARS, each, to the 24 tickets hav-

ing upon them No's 5, 29,

10 DOLLARS, each, to the 72 tickets hav-

ing upon them, No's 8, 4; 8, 20, or 14, 20,

5 DOLLARS, each, to the 81 tickets hav-

ing upon them, No's 1, 24; 1, 28, or 24, 28,

2 DOLLARS, each, to the 1881 tickets

having upon them, either of the first six drawn

numbers, to-wit; either No. 1, No. 8, No. 14

No. 20, No. 24, or No. 28.

All other Tickets are Blanks.

Fortunate holders of PRIZE TICKETS are  
invited to present them and receive their money  
forthwith; remembering, that if not presented be-  
fore the 5th of March next, they are considered by  
the scheme as donations.

The attention of the public is now solicited to the  
scheme of CLASS, No. 3.

HIGHEST PRIZE 2000 DOLLARS,  
Which will positively be drawn within thirty  
days if the sale of Tickets will justify.

Twenty-four numbers—Four ballots to be drawn—  
ALL IN A FEW MINUTES.

1 PRIZE OF \$2000 IS \$2000

1 " " 500 " 500

1 " " 500 " 500

1 " " 280 " 280

20 " " 100 " 2000

20 " " 50 " 1000

80 " " 10 " 800

760 " " 4 " 3040

884 PRIZES, - - - \$10,120

1140 BLANKS,

2024 TICKETS, AT \$5, - \$10,120

### ABOUT ONE AND A FOURTH BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

The tickets in this lottery, are formed by the  
ternary combination of 24 numbers, from 1 to 24,  
inclusive; and to determine their fate, the twenty-  
four numbers will severally be put into a wheel,  
on the day of drawing, from which, FOUR ONLY  
WILL BE DRAWN; and that Ticket having on  
it, as a combination,

The 1st, 2d and 3d numbers drawn, will be

entitled to \$2000

The ticket having the 1st, 2d and 4th num-

bers drawn, will be entitled to 500

That having the 1st, 3d and 4th numbers drawn

will be entitled to 500

And that having the 2d 3d and 4th numbers

drawn, will be entitled to 280

Those tickets having the 1st and 2d numbers

drawn will be entitled to 100

Those having the 1st and 3d numbers drawn

will be entitled to 50

All other tickets having either of the two

numbers drawn, will be entitled to 10

And all tickets having one of the numbers

drawn will be entitled to 4

Those tickets having neither of the four num-

bers drawn will be BLANKS.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a su-  
perior denomination, can be entitled to an inferior  
prize. Prizes paid the moment they are drawn,  
and subject as usual, to a deduction of Twenty per  
cent. Prizes not demanded within four months af-  
ter the drawing, will be considered as donations.

The highest prize will be paid, in part by fifty tick-  
ets in the present lottery, which are now deposited  
in the United States Bank, subject to the order of  
the fortunate person who draws it. The two five  
hundred dollar prizes will be paid, in part, by twenty  
tickets each in the next class.

Tickets can be obtained at the scheme price,  
[FIVE DOLLARS] until the 25th inst—after  
which they will advance to SIX DOLLARS—there-  
fore, it is recommended, that orders be made im-  
mediately; and if for five tickets or upwards, a dis-  
count of five per cent will be allowed. Venders  
and others, residing at a distance, may rest assured  
that the same prompt attention will be given to  
their respective commands for tickets, as if person-  
ally application were made. Letters will be ad-  
dressed [post paid] to James M Pike, Louisville or  
Lexington.

It is most earnestly hoped, that the friends  
to the object which this lottery is intended to pro-  
mote, will not be backward in making their purchas-  
es immediately; in which event, the public may  
depend upon this class being drawn within the time  
above specified.

49—tf

J. M. PIKE, Agent.

\*Paid to Mr Youce, in the Court House imme-  
diately after the Lottery was drawn.

### Ohio Cheese and Flour,

50 BBLS best OHIO FLOUR.

30 Casks Western Reserve CHEESE of

superior quality, just received and for Sale at the

Store of

G. W. ANDERSON.

January 6, 1826—1 tf

## LAW NOTICE.

JAMES SHANNON, Late of Wheeling, Va.

Will practice law in the Circuit and County Court  
of Fayette, and the Circuit Courts of Bourbon  
and Jessamine. All business entrusted to him will re-  
ceive prompt attention. His office is on Short Street.  
Lex. Dec. 20, 1824—25-tf.

## Lexington Brewery.

THE subscribers having rented the above estab-  
lishment for a term of years, will be ready in a  
few days to supply this Town and the neighboring  
Towns with

## Porter, Beer and Ale,

of superior quality and at reduced prices; orders  
from the country directed to the BREWERY  
through the Post-office will be attended to.

CASH paid for Barley on Delivery

—ALSO—

Fifty cords of good wood wanted

MONTMOLIN & DONOHOO.

October 20, 1825—42-tf.

N. B. All letters must be post paid:

## LEXINGTON HOPE FOUNDRY.

Will. H. Delph

HAS commenced the above business in all its branch-  
es, opposite the upper end of the Upper Market,  
where he is ready to make all kinds of

### Brass & Iron Castings

On the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable

terms.

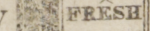
CASH will be given for OLD COPPER, BRASS,

and PEWTER

Lexington, Oct 14, 1825.—41-tf

### CASTINGS, FOUNDRY, AND

Grocery



Store.

Joseph Bruen,

MAIN STREET,

HAS just received the following GOODS, viz:

SHOES FOR CHILDREN, pegged and not

pegged;

From Philadelphia, a complete assortment of

### GARDEN SEEDS,

—ALSO—

### GROCERIES.

TEA, RICE, MUSTARD, INDIGO,

COFFEE, PEPPER, STARCH,

SUGAR, ALSPICE, CHEESE,

CHOCOLATE, HONEY, CINNAMON, SOAP,

RAISINS, SALTS, CANDLES,

FIGS, Spanish and Common CIGARS,

TOBACCO,

Spermaceti OIL for LAMPS,

London Madeira, in Bottles,

Sherry Wine,

Domestic Wine,

Cherry Brandy, two kinds,

French Brandy,

OLD Peach Brandy,

Old Whisky,

Cordials, in bottles & by the gallon.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

LIQUID BLACKING,

In boxes & do

RAZOR PASTE.

N. B. For the convenience of many, he keeps

Coffee ready roasted (in the Patent Cylinder,) also,

best Pepper and Spice, ready ground. He hopes

that the Coffee thus burnt will prove excellent, and

far superior to any other, by those who will try it.

There will be a separate list of his Garden Seeds.

JOSEPH BRUEN.

Lexington, Nov. 28, 1825.—48 tf



## STEAM FOUNDRY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that  
"THE LEXINGTON STEAM FOUNDRY"  
is now in operation at his old stand back of the Wool  
Carding Factory on Water-Street opposite the lower  
Market where all kinds of CASTINGS in IRON or  
BRASS will be executed on the shortest notice.

WOOL CARDING MACHINES complete made of  
the most approved patterns.

BELLS cast to all sizes.

He will also furnish the WROUGHT IRON WORK

and CASTINGS in sets for machinery or any part of it.

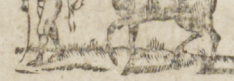
CASH given for old COPPER, BRASS, IRON &

PEWTER.

David A. Sayre.

Lexington January 12, 1826—2-tf.

YOUNG EAGLE



WILL stand the ensuing Season commencing  
4th of March at the Farm of the subscriber  
on the Strode's road leading from Lexington to  
Winchester, and five miles from the former; for par-  
ticulars see bills.

PARKER DUDLEY.

THE celebrated Jack

SANCHO,

kept formerly by Mr. Joseph

Graves will likewise stand at

the same place. P. D.

January 9th 1826—2-tf

Morocco Manufactory.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public

that he has commenced the above business in

Lexington on Main Street; and from a long experi-  
ence in one of the principal cities in Europe, and  
the United States also; he flatters himself he will

produce articles in his line equal to any in the U-  
nion suitable for Shoe Makers, Hatters, Coach

Makers, Saddlers and Book Binders which he will

sell twenty per cent less than imported skins.

This he hopes will induce the consumers in the

Western Country to give a preference to their own

manufacture.

N. B. A constant supply of batters WOOL on

hand.

PATRICK GEORGEAN.

January 13th, 1825—2-tf

## MARNIX VIRDEN.